Title:

Legal Challenges Surrounding the Use of Performance-Enhancing Drugs (PEDs) in Professional Sports: The Rise of Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs)

Duvine Beebe

Department of Sport Management, Erskine College

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Professor - Joey Elledge

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Abstract

The rise of Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs) in professional sports has introduced significant legal, ethical, and regulatory challenges. Marketed as a safer alternative to anabolic steroids, SARMs remain unapproved by the FDA and are banned by major sports organizations, including the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA). Despite these prohibitions, SARMs continue to be widely used due to legal loopholes, misleading marketing, and the accessibility of unregulated supplements. This case study examines key legal actions against supplement companies, enforcement difficulties faced by regulatory bodies, and the implications for athletes caught using SARMs. Through an analysis of recent case studies, including FDA warnings, USADA suspensions, and federal prosecutions, this paper explores the broader impact of SARMs on sports integrity and athlete health. Ethical concerns surrounding fair competition, informed consent, and public health are also considered. Ultimately, this study highlights the urgent need for stricter regulations, enhanced consumer awareness, and a more robust enforcement framework to combat the illegal distribution and use of SARMs in sports**.**

Keywords: Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs), performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs), sports integrity, legal challenges, anti-doping regulations, FDA warnings, athlete health, supplement industry, enforcement framework, fair competition.

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Introduction

The use of performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) has long been a controversial issue in professional sports, but the emergence of Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators (SARMs) has created new legal and ethical challenges. SARMs are marketed as a safer alternative to anabolic steroids, but they remain unapproved by the FDA and are prohibited in competitive sports. Despite regulatory efforts, SARMs continue to be widely used by athletes seeking competitive advantages. This case study examines the legal landscape surrounding SARMs, the challenges in enforcement, and the risks posed to athletes and the integrity of sports.

Background on SARMs and Legal Challenges

SARMs are synthetic drugs designed to mimic the muscle-building effects of anabolic steroids while minimizing side effects. Although initially developed for medical purposes, they have been widely abused in professional and amateur sports (FDA, 2021). The lack of FDA approval and increasing reports of health risks have led regulatory agencies to crack down on their distribution and use (Cleveland Clinic, 2022).

However, enforcing bans on SARMs presents legal challenges. Unlike traditional steroids, SARMs are often marketed as dietary supplements, which creates a regulatory gray area. The FDA and USADA have issued warnings and suspensions, but legal loopholes allow companies to continue selling these substances online and in supplement stores (Justice.gov, 2021).

Case Studies of SARM Use and Legal Enforcement

1. FDA's Warning on SARMs Among Teens and Young Adults

The FDA has issued multiple warnings about the dangers of SARMs, particularly among young athletes. These substances have been linked to severe health risks, including liver toxicity and cardiovascular issues. Despite this, SARMs remain widely accessible due to their classification as research chemicals (FDA, 2021).

2. The Growing Abuse of SARMs by Athletes

A study published in PubMed highlights the increasing prevalence of SARM use among athletes despite the risks. Researchers emphasize that athletes are often misled by marketing claims that SARMs are safe and effective (PubMed, 2022).

3. Harmful Side Effects and Risks

Medical research from the Cleveland Clinic outlines the similarities between SARMs and anabolic steroids, underscoring the potential for long-term health consequences. The lack of FDA regulation has allowed for widespread misinformation regarding their safety (Cleveland Clinic, 2022).

4. Legal Action Against Supplement Companies

The Department of Justice prosecuted a North Carolina supplement company for illegally distributing SARMs. This case highlights the challenges regulators face in enforcing bans and the continued presence of illicit suppliers (Justice.gov, 2021).

5. Risks of Contaminated Supplements

A report by Pew Trusts reveals that many athletes inadvertently consume SARMs through contaminated supplements. This raises further legal and ethical concerns regarding liability and consumer protection (Pew Trusts, 2021).

6. USADA's Ban on SARMs

The U.S. Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) strictly prohibits SARMs, citing their potential to undermine the integrity of sports. Despite this, enforcement remains challenging due to the ease of online purchases (USADA, 2022).

7. The Case of Jimmy Wallhead

MMA fighter Jimmy Wallhead was suspended for using Ostarine, a type of SARM. Wallhead claimed he unknowingly ingested the substance, highlighting the risks of unregulated supplements (Sports Integrity Initiative, 2021).

8. Supplement Manufacturers Charged

Three supplement manufacturers faced federal charges for distributing SARMs. This case underscores the ongoing struggle between regulatory agencies and the supplement industry (USADA, 2022).

9. FDA's Warning on Bodybuilding Supplements

The FDA issued a separate warning about SARMs being included in bodybuilding products marketed to teens. This emphasizes the ongoing need for stronger consumer protection laws (AAP Publications, 2022).

10. Military's Stance on SARMs

The U.S. Marine Corps has warned against the use of SARMs, emphasizing their potential to cause severe health issues and impact physical performance (USMC-MCCS, 2022).

Legal and Ethical Implications

The presence of SARMs in professional sports raises significant legal and ethical questions. The primary legal challenge lies in the classification of SARMs as dietary supplements rather than controlled substances. This loophole has allowed companies to market them with misleading claims while avoiding stricter regulations. Furthermore, the responsibility of ensuring clean sport falls on both athletes and regulatory agencies, creating a complex legal environment.

Ethically, the use of SARMs undermines fair competition. Athletes using SARMs gain an unfair advantage over their competitors, which contradicts the principles of sportsmanship. Additionally, young athletes are particularly vulnerable to misinformation about SARMs, increasing the risk of long-term health consequences.

Faith Integration

From a faith-based perspective, the use of SARMs contradicts the values of integrity and honesty in sports. Christian principles emphasize fair competition, personal discipline, and respect for one's body. The Bible teaches that the body is a temple (1 Corinthians 6:19-20), and using unapproved substances that pose health risks violates this belief. Additionally, deception in sports contradicts the moral values of truthfulness and ethical conduct. Athletes are called to honor God through their actions, including fair and honest participation in sports.

Conclusion

The use of SARMs in professional sports presents legal, ethical, and health-related challenges. Regulatory agencies continue to struggle with enforcement due to legal loopholes, while athletes face increasing pressure to seek performance-enhancing substances. Cases such as those of Jimmy Wallhead and supplement manufacturers demonstrate the ongoing battle between sports integrity and the supplement industry. Moving forward, stronger regulations, education, and ethical responsibility are needed to address this issue effectively.

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